

## WAR RENEWED

**BOERS HAVE RESUMED OPERATIONS WITH GREAT ENERGY.**

**British Attacked by Large Forces at Several Places and Forced to Retreat at One Point.**

**DISASTER AT NOOTLEDGACHT**

**WHERE COL. LEGGE AND THREE CAPTAINS WERE KILLED.**

**Four Companies of Fusiliers Probably Captured and Gen. Clements' Army Shelled out of Its Position.**

**PRETORIA EVEN MENACED**

**AND KOONATPOORT THREATENED BY A COMMANDO OF RAIDERS.**

**Gen. Knox Reported to Have Stopped De Wet and to Be Engaged in Battle-Anxiety in London.**

LONDON, Dec. 15.—British arms have suffered another reverse in South Africa. Lord Kitchener reported yesterday that General Clements had been shelled out of Nootledgacht, after losing four officers. The number of men killed is unknown. It is also feared that four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers were taken prisoners. This alarming news, coupled with other advices, has caused a wave of disappointment to sweep over the country. It was not expected the Boers could raise such forces as are now operating against the British at various points and even threatening Pretoria itself. It is feared the meager official dispatches do not tell the full story of disaster. Under date of Pretoria, Dec. 13, Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, reports to the War Office as follows:

"Clement's force at Nootledgacht was attacked at dawn to-day by Delarey, reinforced by Beyers' commando from Warmbath, making a force estimated at 2,500. Though the first attack was repulsed, the Boers managed to get atop of the hills, which were held by four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers, and were thus able to command Clements' camp. He retired on Kieperskrook and took up a position on a hill in the center of the valley. The casualties have not yet been reported, but the fighting was very severe, and a deep regret that Colonel Legge, of the Twentieth, and Captains MacBean, Murdoch and Atkins were killed. Reinforcements have left here."

Lord Kitchener also reports that the Boers made an attack and were repulsed at Lichtenburg and that General Letimer was killed. Attacks upon Bethlehem and Vried were also repulsed, the Boers losing ten killed and fourteen wounded. Vried was attacked Dec. 11. Shelling continued until the message was dispatched.

The scenes at the War Office yesterday recalled those witnessed in the early stages of the war. A constant stream of excited people filled the lobbies, all seeking details of the disaster. The absence of the names of any of the officers of the Northumberland Fusiliers in General Kitchener's dispatch leads to the foreboding that the four companies of the Fusiliers mentioned are in the hands of the Boers. The War Office officials evidently expect a heavy casualty list, but they are hopeful from the fact that the dispatch does not mention the capture of the Northumberlanders, that such a great catastrophe has been escaped. Others were issued at Aldershot, Mainz and other military centers to dispatch all the available mounted infantry to South Africa.

It is reported that General Knox, operating with the British column at Reddersburg, has stopped General De Wet, and that a battle is proceeding. The report adds that many of General De Wet's followers have been captured.

Advices from Lourenzo Marques say: "The British troops at Koonatpoort are standing to arms in the expectancy of an attack by a Boer force of 1,500, which is in that vicinity. It is believed to be the intention of this force to make a dash upon the town. The situation is regarded as serious. A force of 150 Portuguese infantry, a squadron of cavalry and two guns were dispatched to the frontier to-day."

Gen. Louis Botha is reported to be twenty miles from Standerton, with 1,500 men and one gun. He has called a meeting of the burghers for Sunday.

**FIGHTING NEAR KRUGERSDORP.**

**General Clements Said to Be Engaged with the Boers in the Hills.**

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 14, 3:20 p. m.—The battle still continues in the hills a few miles from Krugersdorp. General Clements has asked for reinforcements and mounted men, under General French, have already gone. There have been many casualties on both sides. It is estimated that the Boers number 2,800.

If, as stated in the foregoing dispatch, General Clements is engaged with the Boers in the hills near Krugersdorp, Lord Kitchener's dispatch must have been amazingly bungled. He reports the disaster as having occurred at Nootledgacht, and says Delarey's Boers were reinforced by a commando from Warmbath. Nootledgacht and Warmbath are at least 125 miles east of Pretoria, on the railway line that runs to Lourenzo Marques. Krugersdorp, mentioned in the Johannesburg dispatch, is about twenty-five miles southwest of Pretoria, and about ten miles northwest of Johannesburg. If the Boers are in force near Krugersdorp it shows they intended to rush either Pretoria or Johannesburg.

**Kruger and Leyds Unmoved.**

LONDON, Dec. 15.—"Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds, who dined this (Friday) evening at the palace," says the correspondent of the Daily Mail at The Hague, "on hearing of the British disaster at Nootledgacht were quite unmoved. Mr. Kruger said he thought the English would break their necks on the Magaleneberg, and he reassured his complete confidence in ultimately forcing

## WORK FOR CRIMINAL COURT.

**Hazing of Students That Goes Beyond the Limit of a Prank.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Frank Lust, a student in the Northwestern University Academy, was hazed last night by twelve students. He was taken from the university gymnasium, where he was practicing, to a secluded spot on the lake shore. He was blindfolded and his clothes removed. A coat of black ink and soft soap was then rubbed over his entire body. After the treatment of ink and soap the students lined up and compelled him to run the gauntlet. He was passed from one to another in the crowd and each one took occasion to slap him about the body. After fifteen minutes of this kind of treatment he was wrapped up in blankets and taken to his home, on the Sheridan road. The young man was nearly overcome from exposure and from the hard treatment he had received, and fainted while being taken to his home. The students, however, managed to revive him before he was taken into his room. Last week Lust received a threatening letter signed by several fictitious names, in which he was asked to watch out for dire treatment. All the hazing band wore handkerchiefs over the lower parts of their faces. The clothing they wore was old, despite the fact, it is thought the victim recognized several of his tormentors.

This is the second student at the academy that has been hazed within the past week. Last Friday night F. H. Sandmeyer was visited in his room by half a dozen students and treated to a coat of fish paper. Dr. Herbert Fisk, principal of the Northwestern University Academy, returned to Evanston yesterday and will commence an investigation of the recent hazing. Dr. Fisk will be assisted by the Northwestern University faculty, and states that the affair will be sifted to the bottom. None of the faculty, so far as could be learned late last night, had heard of the hazing of Lust.

## FIGHT WITH ROBBERS

**DESPERATE ENCOUNTER ON A RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAIN.**

**Two of the Gang that Looted the Shanesville, O., Bank Captured, but the Other Four Escaped.**

**PANIC IN A WOMEN'S COACH**

**OCCUPANTS ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE OUT OF THE WINDOWS.**

**Bullets Were Flying Thick, and the Train Was Running at Full Speed—Reward for Train Robbers.**

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 14.—The gang of desperadoes that robbed Doerschuck's bank at Shanesville, O., arrived at Bridgeport just before night on the Lorain accommodation of the Cleveland, Massillon & Wheeling road. Two of the gang were captured after a desperate encounter with officers and trainmen. Four others escaped and a posse is pursuing them.

The gang got on the train at Holloway, where they had robbed a couple of houses, and broke into the schoolroom to secure quarters for the night. Officer Meister, of this place, heard of them being on the train, went to Wheeling creek and entered the train. He found the leader in the women's coach. The desperado drew a revolver, and a fight was at once started, which continued until the train reached Bridgeport, when other officers got on. Two of the gang were overpowered, but the others jumped through the windows and made their escape.

During the fight on the train men and women were frantic with fear and many tried to jump from the windows while the train was in motion to escape the flying bullets.

One of the men captured had \$300 in cash, mostly bills, with several hundred pennies in a sack which has the name of the robbed bank stamped on it. They had several bottles of nitroglycerin, dynamite cartridges, fuses and various burglar tools. Two of the men were armed with revolvers. The other two were unarmed.

Officer Meister had one hand terribly cut. Theodore Thomas, trainman, had a hand cut and twisted. Windows were broken in cars and seats were torn up.

**Suspects Not Identified.**

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—A number of suspects have been arrested in connection with the Illinois Central hold-up, but none of them has been positively connected with the case. The Postoffice Department will offer \$1,000 reward. The mail has all been traced and not more than \$45 are missing. Blood stains have been found along the trail of flight of the robber. Bloodhounds will be used to-morrow.

**BARREN ONLY IN NAME.**

Northern Canadian Wilds Covered with Trees—Captive Released.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 14.—Prof. J. W. Tyrrell, the celebrated geologist and Canadian wilds, has returned from an expedition through the barren lands of northern Canada. He traveled over 5,000 miles on the tour. His expedition, which was sent out by the Canadian government, met with many perils in the long journey to the northwest of Hudson bay. Professor Tyrrell made the important discovery that the barren lands generally supposed to be treeless, were covered in many places with rich northern forests, and there were stretches of timberland 50 miles in extent.

In August Prof. J. W. Bell, of the geological survey, who was second in command of the expedition, went on a side tour of 500 miles up one of the branches of the Thelon. There he rescued an Englishman named Charles Bunn, who had been held in captivity by the Esquimaux for five years. Captain Bell was in the lead of the party when they entered a village just before nightfall, and was amazed to see a tall, well-built man, dressed like an Esquimaux, come running up and address him in English. Bunn told a marvellous story. He had been taken from Edmonton in 1896, and had gone out from there in a small boat, and had been in his village, where he was compelled to remain, living as one of them. He had several thousand dollars worth of furs. He joined Bell's party and came out to Edmonton with the explorers.

## MAY REJECT IT

**BRITAIN IS NOT EXPECTED TO ACCEPT THE AMENDED TREATY.**

**The Administration Has No Hope that the Hay-Pauncefote Agreement Will Ever Become Effective.**

**TWO MORE AMENDMENTS**

**REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE TO SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.**

**One Provides for Virtual Abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in a Roundabout Way.**

**OTHER KILLS ARTICLE III**

**AND INVITES ALL POWERS TO ADHERE TO THE NEW TREATY.**

**Senate Unwilling to Fix a Day for the Final Vote—Further Comment by the London Press.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The belief to-night is strong that, as amended, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be ratified, but that when the Senate gets through amending it it will be in a shape entirely unacceptable to Great Britain. In some quarters it is thought, on the other hand, that England is so anxious to retain the smallest semblance of treaty right to interfere in the control of the Nicaragua canal, if it is ever built, that she will accept the treaty, no matter in what shape it reaches her. Such, however, is not the opinion of the State Department. There it is held that the adoption of the Davis amendment is so disastrous to England that she will decline to exchange ratifications of the amended treaty. Of course if the amendment, based upon the principles of the treaty of Constantinople, which she dictated relative to the Suez canal, is so repugnant to her when applied to the proposed Nicaraguan canal as to cause her to reject the treaty, then there is an end of all attempts at the joint control by this country and England of a canal to be built in the United States on American soil. The canal in that event would, if built, be wholly an American feat: to be used in peace and war as the interests of the United States would dictate, free to nation in peace and free to the United States in war. There is a strong sentiment in favor of this solution of the problem, and it may yet be the outcome of the matter.

**ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS.**

**Proposed Changes Which Abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.**

Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate committee on foreign relations to-day reported two important amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, one providing for abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in an indirect way and the other striking out Article 3 and inviting all the powers to adhere to the agreement. No action was taken on the amendments.

Unless amended beyond any degree proposed in the Senate by the responsible leaders, and resolved into such a form as to make it absolutely unobjectionable, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be submitted to the British government by the President. The communication will be purely pro forma, for the administration has not the slightest idea that the convention will be accepted by the British government. If this belief is well founded, then the document will go into the limbo of treaties failed of ratification, its position compared to President Cleveland's Olney-Pauncefote treaty. The President might, if he regards the amendments made by the Senate to the treaty as objectionable, take upon himself the responsibility of administering the final stroke, by simply withholding it from the British government. There is a precedent for such action in the disposal of many certain treaties by President Cleveland. In the case the objection was all on our side, while, in the present, it is assumed that Great Britain may be the party to whom the amendments are as objectionable, and so might be properly accepted the privilege of passing upon them finally. That is the administration view of the situation.

Notwithstanding what amounted to the authoritative denial that the secretary of state had resigned, he showed was persistently circulated during the day, and finally reached the ears of some of Secretary Hay's fellow Cabinet officers. Those declare that nothing whatever was said at the Cabinet meeting to-day on this subject, and said even the treaty proceedings in the Senate yesterday were not discussed. So, as before stated, it is not to be expected that there will be any change in the head of the State Department, for this present at least.

**NO DAY FIXED FOR VOTE.**

After reporting to the Senate in executive session the two new important amendments to the treaty as made by the committee on foreign relations, Senator Lodge made an effort to have a day set for the taking of a vote on the treaty. He suggested next Thursday as the generally acceptable time, but Senator Mason first made objection, and when he withdrew it Senator Morgan suggested that Senator Morgan had given notice that he would ask that the vote on the treaty should be postponed until a vote could be secured upon the Nicaragua canal bill. Senator Morgan, however, stated that he was not disposed to make that contention any longer, because he did not wish to do anything which would lead Great Britain to take a threatening position. Senator Butler then entered objection to fixing a time for a vote. Senator Lodge said that, in view of the position taken, he should press the treaty on the attention of the Senate early and late until a vote could be had, and he afterwards declined to move an adjournment from to-day until Monday because of the refusal to allow a day to be named for a vote.

When the Senate went into executive session Senator Lodge reported two amendments agreed on in committee. The first of these inserts the words "which is here-

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**War Department Has Ordered Return of Volunteers, and Their Places Must Be Filled at Once.**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO MACARTHUR**

**MUST SEND BACK TROOPS ON ALL TRANSPORTS LEAVING MANILA.**

**Thirty-Seventh Regiment Will Sail on Jan. 1, and the Eleventh Cavalry on the 15th.**

**RE-ENLISTMENTS DESIRABLE**

**BUT NO EXPECTATION THAT VOLUNTEERS WILL REJOIN THE ARMY.**

**Letter from Secretary Root in the Interest of Officers Who Served in the Civil War.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Secretary Root was before the Senate committee on military affairs for two hours to-day, going over the army reorganization bill. He urges that the anti-cantonment provision inserted by the House be stricken out, saying that the cantonment or post exchange is an important factor in army life from a social point of view. He feared it might be difficult to secure recruits with the cantonment abolished. The secretary again dwelt on the importance of speedy action on the bill, saying that transports from Manila would begin to leave San Francisco to-morrow, and that all transports leaving after this time would bring volunteer soldiers back. He called attention to the fact that civil government had been established among some of the Philippines, and said that it would not do to leave them unprotected even for a short time.

Secretary Root has called instructions to General MacArthur to begin the work of returning the volunteer troops from the Philippines in order to permit of their discharge in this country by the 30th of June next. This action has been taken in anticipation of the authorization by Congress of the enlistment of regular regiments to replace the recalled troops.

Plans for the organization of the proposed new regiments have been perfected at the War Department and complete arrangements made for their speedy recruitment and equipment. Action in this matter awaits only the approval of Congress. It is hoped by the secretary of war and the military authorities that the bill for the reorganization of the army, now before the Senate, will become a law before Congress meets on the holidays, on the 21st inst. The officials make no secret of their great concern over the existing situation, and say that the failure of Congress to take immediate action for its relief undoubtedly will result in considerable embarrassment to the government and seriously retard the execution of the administration's policy for the establishment of an efficient and stable government in the Philippines.

**VOLUNTEERS MAY NOT RE-ENLIST.**

The opinion is expressed at the War Department that there is no prospect of a general re-enlistment on the part of the volunteers in the Philippines. The records of the department all tend to show that only a small percentage of the state troops are likely to offer services beyond their present term of enlistment. Officers serving with volunteer regiments in the Philippines have been sounded on that point and have reported a general disinclination on the part of the volunteers to prolong their foreign service. It is recalled that a similar state of affairs existed among the State volunteers recruited during the Spanish war. There were about 16,000 of these volunteers in the Philippines when the volunteer regiments were mustered out at the close of the Spanish war, and of that number only 1,500 men re-enlisted for service in the Philippines in the present volunteer army, notwithstanding the financial inducements offered by the government to that end, including travel pay allowance to the amount of \$400 to each man who re-enlisted.

The plans of the War Department for bringing home the volunteer troops are shown in the following cable message, dated Dec. 11, from General Corbin to General MacArthur, at Manila:

"Send volunteers en route to the capacity of the next transport returning, and a volunteer regiment by transport following. As you report 60,000 now, the secretary of war directs that you start home the volunteer regiments until the force is reduced to 60,000, the number fixed before beginning reinforcement by regulars. Will send you regular regiments to further relieve the volunteers."

To the foregoing General MacArthur replied on the 13th inst., as follows:

"With reference to your telegram of the 11th, the thirty-seventh volunteer infantry regiment sails on the transport Sheridan Jan. 1, and the Eleventh Regiment, volunteer cavalry, on Jan. 15. The movement will continue as directed till completed. The Thirty-sixth Regiment is in the field; cannot leave at present. Authority is requested to retain regular officers in the volunteer service whose regular organizations are here. Also volunteer officers now assigned to special duty who so desire, with a view to muster out June 30. An important question of policy is involved, as the departure of volunteers almost renders it impossible to furnish officers for special duty, the necessities for which are increasing. Transport Sherman leaves Dec. 15 with about 20 volunteer convalescents, and the transport Warren Dec. 22 with the same number. Any remaining will go on transport Sheridan Jan. 1."

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**OUR NEW TERRITORIES**

**LECTURE BY GEN. HARRISON BEFORE MICHIGAN STUDENTS.**

**He Holds that All Civilized People in Our Island Possessions Are Citizens of the United States.**

**NOT A LEGAL ARGUMENT**

**BUT A POPULAR DISCUSSION OF VIEWS RECENTLY EXPRESSED.**

**Provisions of All Treaties Subject to the Constitution, and None Can Impair It.**

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 14.—General Harrison delivered a lecture this evening before the Students' Lecture Association of Michigan University on "The Relation of the Annexed Territories and Their Civilized Inhabitants to the United States."

It was, as General Harrison declared, not intended to be a legal argument on questions brought into discussion by the Porto Rican bill, but rather a popular discussion of some of the views that have been expressed in relation to our annexed territories. The lecturer declared that he had done something out of line with his historical precedent—not in the fact of expansion, but in the character of it. He said we had taken over peoples, rather than lands, as heretofore. He held that the civilized inhabitants of the territories were citizens of the United States, and that the revenue provisions of the Constitution, relating to taxation for federal purposes, applied to the territories.

The occasion for the recent departure from precedent was found, he said, especially in the character of the inhabitants of the Philippines. As to Porto Rico and Hawaii, there would probably have been no occasion for treating them otherwise than we have usually done. The competition of our home products and especially the freedom of the Philippines to settle in the States, were causes of alarm. These considerations, he said, might very appropriately have had influence when the question of taking over the Philippines was before us.

General Harrison argued that the provisions of the Spanish treaty and of all treaties were subject to the Constitution, and could not impair it, and if these islands became part of the United States in the sense of the Constitution, their people became citizens, and the revenue clause, which was especially under discussion in the Porto Rican case, applied. He argued that the limitations in the Constitution on the powers of Congress, whether expressed in the affirmative or negative form, applied to the exercise of that power in all places, and that the very object in the section requiring duties to be uniform throughout the United States, which was to prevent Congress from establishing anywhere under the jurisdiction of the United States favored ports, would be thwarted, if foreign goods might be admitted to Porto Rico, and then enter the United States free. He especially dwelt on the liberty clauses of the Constitution as necessarily applicable to all civilized peoples owing allegiance to the United States.

**MISS FLAGLER TO WED.**

**Young Woman Who Tried to Frighten a Negro and Shot Him.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Moore Flagler to Dr. W. G. McKee, of Bader, Cape Breton, is announced by her mother. The marriage will take place in June. Miss Flagler is a daughter of Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, at one time chief of ordinance of the army. In August, 1895, Miss Flagler was the victim of a most unhappy occurrence. She shot a negro boy, Ernest Green, employed in one of the departments, killing him instantly. Green had been breaking the branches of pear trees in the grounds surrounding the Flagler residence in Washington. Miss Flagler warned the lad to desist, but he did not heed her, whereupon she fired a revolver, simply with the intention, her friends say, of frightening him away. Miss Flagler surrendered herself immediately to the chief of police and was exonerated by the coroner's jury. She was subsequently indicted and tried the following February. She was convicted of involuntary manslaughter and sentenced to three hours' imprisonment and \$500 fine. This sentence was carried out. She has since been living in retirement at Cape Breton.

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## END OF ORDER

**THE BUSINESS OF THE CHOSEN FRIENDS TO BE WOUND UP.**

**Cyrus J. Clark Appointed Receiver by Judge Leathers Upon Attorney General's Application.**

**EXPERT BINGHAM'S REPORT**

**HE EXAMINED THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE ORDER.**